

5-27. In the treatment of the symptoms of Herpes Simplex 1 and 2, the method of inhibiting development of herpetic lesions in the human body upon occurrence of precursor symptoms which comprises:

applying a low DC electrical voltage directly to the body at the site of the precursor symptoms of developing herpes virus lesions;

applying said DC voltage for a very short period of time of less than one minute;

repeating the application of said DC voltage at regular intervals of time of less than two hours over an extended period of time until the precursor symptoms disappear.--

Claim 13, line 1, please change "12" to --27--.

Claim 17, line 1, please change "12" to --27--.

Please rewrite claim 18 as new claim 28.

10-28. The method of treating Herpes Simplex 1 and 2 virus infections of the human body which cause lesions to appear on the skin which comprises the steps of:

1) applying a low DC voltage directly to the body skin at the site of the virus lesions;

2) applying said DC voltage for a very short time duration of less than one minute;

3) repeating the application of said DC voltage at regular intervals of less than two hours; and

4) continuing the periodic application of said DC voltage for at least eight hours or until the lesions heal.

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1/20. (Amended) The method of claim [18] ¹⁰~~28~~ including applying said voltage initially within fifteen minutes of the onset of symptoms and continuing the periodic application of said DC voltage for at least twenty-four hours.

Claim 21, line 1, please change "18" to --28--.

Claim 23, line 2, please cancel "electrical field" and insert --voltage--.

Please add the following claims:

--Claim ¹⁴~~29~~. The method of treating herpes virus lesions on the human body by inhibiting viral infections of healthy cells and further development of virus infected cells through increasing the mitochondrial function of the cells to stimulate both infected and healthy cells to normal functioning, which comprises:

applying a constant low voltage DC current to the skin immediately adjacent the symptom site;

applying said DC current repeatedly at regular intervals for durations of less than one minute at intervals of less than two hours; and

continuing said application of DC current for an extended period of time of at least eight hours;

thereby causing the affected cells to increase ATP production and thus cell energy so as to stimulate cellular inactivation of the herpes virus in infected cells and the rejection thereof by healthy cells.--

30. The method of ~~treating~~ Herpes virus infections of the human body by preventing viral infections of healthy cells and the

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further development of virus infected cells at the site of viral attack which comprises the steps of:

stimulating the mitochondrial function of the attacked healthy and infected cells directly at the site of attack to increase cell capacitance;

breaking up the polypeptide structure of the virus core;

dispersing the lipid proteins from the broken virus core;

repeating said stimulating step at intervals of less than two hours for an extended period of time until the herpes virus is driven back to the nuclei of cells in the sensory ganglia and the symptoms cease.--

REMARKS

Applicant has again amended the claims to more particularly claim the novel aspects of applicant's invention. Claims 4, 6, 10, 11, 13-15, 17, 20, 21, 23-30 remain in the case.

The objection to the specification under 35 USC Sec. 112 as incomplete is respectfully traversed. It is believed that in light of the well known virus behavior as recited in pages 3-5 of the specification that the conclusions stated on page 19 are in fact adequately supported by the clinical studies recited in Table 1.1. The alleged procedural errors referred to by the Examiner are believed not to be errors because of the way the virus attacks healthy cells and the fact that the virus does not attack all cells it comes in contact with, but only certain "susceptible cells". It is also well known that the Herpes virus remains dormant within certain cells (the dorsal root ganglia neurons) indefinitely and reoccurs in an active state at various sites on the body triggered